BROADWAY THEATER.—This Evening at 72.—"The Shakows of a Grisse." Miss Kate Reignolds.

BROUGHAM'S THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st.—This Evening at 8.— Much Ado about 2 Merchant of Venice," and "Perfection." Mr. John Brougham.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening at Ti.—Display of Athletic Skill. The Brothers Rizardil, and Melville, Roland, Strekney, etc.

NIMA'S GARDEN. - This Evening at 8. - "The Forty Theres; or, Striking Off in Family Jars." Lydia Thompson's Burlesque

OLYMPIC THEATER. — This Evening at 8.—The Second volume of "Humpty Dumpty." Mr. G. L. For, Mile Sangall, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS, No. 585 Broadway—The Evening — The Siege of the Hiender." THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—This Evengata.—"Don Casar de Balan," and "Plata." Mr. W. H. Lingard. THE TANMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—

WALLACK'S THEATER. - This Evening at 8.- "Much Ado about Notking." Mr. Lester Wallack. WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway. - This Research at R. - "Lacretia Borgia M. D." - "A Pretty Piece of Business." The Rise Holt Burlesque Troupe.

Business Sotices.

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The people of St. Thomas are reported to be sell them to the United States. The principal paper of the island declares against the scheme.

The blockade on the Pacific Railroad has now lasted over three weeks, the trouble being on the eastern side of Salt Lake, in the Rocky and Wahsatch Mountains.

We print elsewhere the too long columns of figures that set forth the appropriations made at the last session of Congress. We have great hopes that those for the present session may be shorter.

In the Senate, Gov. Fenton takes the place on the Finance, Commerce, and Pacific Railroad Committees which Gov. Morgan vacates. Fessenden takes Morrill's old post at the head of the highly important Committee on Appropriations, and young Bayard that of his father on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Senator Fowler thinks himself enough of a Republican to take a share in the caucus proceedings of the party in power. His fellow-Senators would prefer a Republicanism that could be carried into votes in the Senate as well as the caucus; and, that failing, they respectfully ask Mr. Fowler to keep out of their private consultations hereafter. The man who needs such a request is apt to need close watching, in and out of caucus.

Some months ago we informed certain Lonisiana officials that the day after Gen. Grant's inauguration Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan would be ordered to resume the command of the Department of Louisiana. In all humility we acknowledge our error, and hasten to make the correction. The order was not issued until Saturday. But the Louisianians of Rebel proclivities will be apt to find that it amounts to very nearly the same thing.

The radical change which was effected in the Government of Japan during the past year seems to be complete and final. The Mikado has established his residence at Yeddo, which is to be the permanent capital of the empire, and there is accessible to the representatives of the foreign powers. His recent acts prove his desire to carry out the treaties. The ports of Yeddo and Negato have been opened according to agreement, and the Minister of France was recently granted an audience, to present his credentials.

The civil war which has been raging in San Domingo throughout the whole of the past year is still unsubdued in the Southern and Eastern Districts. It is expected that ex-President Cabral and Gen. Luferon will soon make their appearance again in the Republic. The President, Gen. Baez, has sent a Commissioner to the United States to treat for annexation, a project which is said to be extremely unpopular among the people. In Hayti, President Salnave has made an unsuccessful attack upon Aux Cayes, and is still importaned by France for the payment of the French debt.

those who threw their money into the bottomless pit of the Confederate treasury. Mr. Perry, the gentleman commissioned to negotiate in their behalf with the Mexican Government, has received an explicit communication from Señor Romero, who denies any liability of the Republic for a debt contracted to secure its overthrow, and reminds the English bondholders that if Mexico has difficulty in meeting even themselves to blame for it.

We get some hints as to the probable formation of Committees under Mr. Speaker Blaine, and the assignments reported seem in the main udicious. Gen. Schenck, it is understood, remains at the head of the Ways and Means. Gen. Garfield is expected to take James F. Wilson's old place as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Gen. Logan to take the place thus made vacant at the head of the Military Committee. The Chairmanship of the Appropriations, hitherto held by Mr. Washburne, is to be offered to Mr. Blaine's rival for the Speakership, Mr. Henry L. Dawes, of the Springfield (Mass.) District. Gen. Banks is expected to remain at the head of the Foreign Relations.

The Treasury complication, we near from Washington, is to be solved to-day by the withdrawal of Mr. Stewart from a position which has sought him, but which he has not sought, and cannot, under the circumstauces, accept. With the news of the changes to follow this withdrawal, we get also some light upon the formation of the Cabinet. Mr. Geo. H. Stuart, we are now told, was offered the Treasury Department. The condition of his health was such as to forbid his acceptance. Then it became necessary to recast the organization already decided upon. Mr. Borie was taken from Pennsylvania in Mr. Stuart's place; and Mr. A. T. Stewart was then selected for the Treasury. Meanwhile Gov. Boutwell, who had been offered the Interior Department, had declined it, and thereupon Judge Hoar had been selected in his place as the representative of Massachusetts in the Cabinet. Now, Mr. Stewart declining the Treasury, Gov. Boutwell is to be offered that, and is expected to accept. Judge Hoar is thereupon expected to resign, leaving the Attorney-Generalship for Judge Pierrepoint. These various changes, if presented to the Senate, will, of course, be promptly confirmed. Gen. Grant, who is the responsible head, is wisely exercising his individual judgment in selecting the men on whose aid he must largely rely for the success of his Administration. Senators were clearly right in objecting to any hasty action in setting so important a precedent as an enabling act for Mr. Stewart would have been; but they will make haste to approve any nominations of Cabinet officers Gen. Grant may think proper to send in. For the rest, that modern Mrs. Gummidge, the "lone, lorn creetur" called the Democracy, may as well abandon the sudden inspiration of cheerfulness that has prompted the prediction that Grant and Congress were about to disagree. The news of to-day's prompt action in completing the Cabinet will show Democratic Jeremiahs that, as of old, for them, "everythink goes contrairy."

THE REVENUE AND ITS GUARDIANS.

Gen. Grant selected the great officers who are to constitute his Cabinet in absolute independence of cliques or cabals, and with reference solely to their fitness for the work they were required to do. His choice of Alexander T. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury was emphatically his own, and governed by considerations of fitness purely. We owe a great His Excellency's head. We trust that we do receive it; we are paying Six per Cent. interest on most of it, though our right to redeem it has accrued or is rapidly accruing, and we ought to be able to borrow at a lower rate the means of redeeming and canceling these obligations, and thus reducing the burden of our Debt by Twenty or Thirty Millions per annum -a sum which, duly husbanded, would extinguish the principal of our Debt within the next half-century. This conversion of our "Five-"Twenties" into an American Consol drawing a lower rate of interest is the financial achievement whereby Gen. Grant's Administration is to be distinguished and honored in History. If "Peace hath her victories no less "renowned than War," then the conversion of our various Debts, which last year called for over One Hundred and Forty Millions of interest, into a Consol which should require Twenty to Thirty Millions less, would be equivalent to providing for the extinction of the entire Debt half a century hence, without imposing therefor an additional dollar of burden on the People. And, with this end distinctly and prominently in view, what choice more natural than that of the most eminent and successful merchant -a man thoroughly familiar with all that is or can be known of Finance and Exchanges, and who comprehends that intelligent Economy is the high road to prosperity and wealth? We estimate quite moderately when we say that Mr. Stewart, by devoting to the public service as Secretary of the Treasury the great ability and tireless industry which have made him what he is, could save at least Ten Millions of Dollars which now leak from the public chest through all manner of cracks and gimlet-holes, while he would probably achieve an equal saving in funding the Debt at lower rates of interest than we are now paying thereon. We by no means assume that he is the only man who can effect these economies; but we do insist that his experience, his business habits, and his world-wide credit, give assurances of triumph with A. T. Stewart as our financial Prospero which scarcely another name could afford. The French proverb that "Nothing succeeds "like success" is here eminently pertinent. We ardently expect the day when an American Consol, untaxable and drawing an interest of four per cent., payable quarterly, and redeemable in coin thirty to fifty years hence, may be floated at par or very near it, and all our Five-Twenties rapidly converted into this Consol-converted by the simple process of offering the holders the option of taking this new Consol or payment of their bonds in gold -others standing ready to pay the gold and take the Consols if they decline them. And we know scarcely one other man under whose auspices as Secretary of the Treasury we should feel quite so confident of seeing this effected within four years as under those of Alexander T. Stewart. Whatever may be the immediate

But the law which says to the new Secretary, "Take your choice between your great busi-'ness and this great office," is wise and righteous. It is no technicality-none of that

result, we hold the wisdom of Gen. Grant's

choice abundantly justified.

the great importer, and the direction of our National Finances. That "No man can serve "two masters," we have on the very highest authority, though we should have accepted it on one far lower. The man who sits at the receipt of customs and says, as impartial arbiter, us to the present rates. "This construction of the law is right: "that is wrong," must not be a judge in his own case. Had the act of 1789 never been her legitimate obligations, they have partly framed by Hamilton and sanctioned by Washington, the legal axiom, old as Law itself, that no man can be a judge in his own case, is decisive. Mr. Stewart might-nay, we are sure he would-be as impartial and sternly just as an archangel; but every one of his thousands of rival importers would insist that his invoices were not scrutinized as suspiciously, jealously as theirs, and that his goods were "put through," while theirs awaited slower processes and more formal methods. And there is a strong presumption that revenue officers holding by the appointment of Mr. Stewart and subject to instant removal at his nod, would not scan his invoices as sharply nor detain his goods as long as they would those of a powerless stranger.

Congress, we are confident, will do exactly right in the premises, and will so act as to secure to the Treasury the services of Mr. Stewart, if that can be done consistently with principles that must not be defied nor subverted. We await its action with profound interest, but with a decided impression that the expedient suggested by the President in his brief Message of Saturday will hardly be found satisfactory or sufficient.

AT IT AGAIN. The old definition of an Embassador would seem to need revisal; for if the example of Mr. Reverdy Johnson is to pass into a precedent, our diplomatic servants must be considered as gentlemen sent abroad to digest in behalf of their country. If we had the requisite leisure we should, to show our sense of Mr. R. Johnson's services, compile and publish a complete catalogue of all the banquets in England at which he has assisted, adding thereto, possibly, a compend of the Bills of Fare. According to the latest intelligence received, Mr. R. Johnson has been dining in Glasgow, where his powers of digestion were probably tried by that well-known Scotch dish, celebrated by Burns as the

"Great chieftain of the puddin' race." The poet declares that he who feeds upon haggis becomes exceedingly valiant and war-

"Clap in his walle nieve a blade, Ho'll make it whissle."

-It is well that Mr. R. Johnson partook of this stimulating, valor-provoking, and fightproducing esculent at the end instead of the beginning of his diplomatic career, for otherwise we might at this moment have been breaking Mr. Bull's head, as he might have been breaking ours. Mr. Laird was n't "feck-"less" enough to feed Mr. R. Johnson on such a terrible dish before the signing of the treaty. Upon the whole, we fancy that our full-fed Plenipotentiary will be glad to come home. He has eaten the dinners pluckily, but there is a limit to the powers of the human stomach, and there is also a dreadful complaint called dyspepsia, which causes, as we have been informed, the most intense agony of which the Johnson may not have had it yet, but if he escapes after "the haggis" in Glasgow, it will be by a special interposition of Divine Providence, which he has no good reason for counting

From the report of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's speech at Glasgow it is evident that the haggis or something else must have got into must have been for some time upon the festive board. We think so because there was in Mr. R. Johnson's oration what The North British Mail styles "a strong infusion of balderdash," although we have never heard it called by that name before. Moreover, Mr. R. Johnson (in this respect resembling Mr. A. Johnson) indulged on this occasion in rather strong theological expressions, such, for instances, as "God knows what England would be without 'Scotland:" "God Almighty have mercy on you;" "Heaven knows what would become of you." Our deduction from the repetition of these pious phrases is that the whisky was uncommonly potent. No wonder the Scotch newspaper speaks of "the gushing character of "the discourse."

But this diplomatic old gentleman, doubtless having a recollection of Anacreon in his mind, did not forget in his cups to pay a proper compliment to the bonny Scotch lassies -women to be proud of," as Mr. R. Johnson gallantly observed, thus reminding us of Miss Snevellicci's Papa at the bridal banquet, when he declared that he "loved 'em every one, in-"cluding the married ladies," to the intense disgust of Mr. Lillyvick. "Scotchmen," said Mr. R. Johnson, "without Scotch women, what a poor, miserable set you would be!" If there had been any of these estimable female creatures present at the moment, we have reason to believe that Mr. R. Johnson would have winked at them-"winked openly "and undiguisedly; winked with his right eye." "They are not here," said Mr. R.

How this "jocund gentleman" (for so he is styled in the journals) will ever be able to go through with the melancholy business of bidding his convivial friends in Great Britain farewell passes our comprehension, especially if a bevy of beautiful British Amazons should be on guard at the pier to prevent his embarkation. He will have to come away in the night. He will be forced to leave incognito. When he lands in this serious and rather desolate land, which he has been so convivially representing abroad, we must make sure to have a banquet ready and waiting for him. Compared with British provender, we shall hardly have anything better than funeral baked meats to offer, but Mr. R. Johnson seems to be of such a relish even to a dinner of herbs.

Johnson; "I wish they were." O, the gallant

Plenipotentiary!

Almost simultaneously with the report of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's remarks to the Cobden Club at Glasgow, in which he expressed his firm conviction that penny rates of postage between Great Britain and America would be established before the end of the year, we have information by telegraph that the British Postmaster-General has assured the House of Commons that the existing contracts with steamship companies render any reduction impossible at present. Mr. Johnson seems in this instance to have reversed his usual order of action; he fairly expressed the sentiments of his own country, but misrepresented the wishes of the British

Cunard and other rich companies, the reduction will undoubtedly be made. Steamship subsidy schemes will no doubt soon come up again in Congress. When they do, let us beware of long contracts for mail service which will bind

AN ECONOMIC MARE'S NEST.

The World has made the astounding discovery that the growth of American Manufactures now is and henceforth must be mainly in the South and West rather than in the North-East!

It says:

"If there is any one branch of industry in which the Bay State ought naturally to evince more energy, activity, and expansion than in any other, it is cotton manufactures; yet the total amount of capital invested in that branch of industry in 1855 was 32 millions (gold valuation) and in 1855 33; millions—or an increase of 1; millions for a period of ten years. Considering the golden opportunities Massachusetts has enjoyed, in various ways, during that term, such and so small an increase is startling. Clearly, it is not to that State that we must look for a successful overthrow of the English control in cottons abroad. Why, Georgia will do better than that ten years hence; and, if Massachusetts does not move faster during the interval, she will lose her trade. She must recognize the revolution which is going on at this moment in the whole range of industry to which her capital and labor have been applied in years gone by, and shape her course accordingly. There are few things less improbable than that Southern markets will, at a not very distant day, be wholly supplied by Southern mills; not by Enstern ones, as heretofore and now.

"But the lack of progress in cottons was no greater than that noticeable in paper, iron, leather, and the ilsheries."

"This is inst what we have all along urged;

-This is just what we have all along urged; vet to The World it seems a new revelation. Massachusetts has "got her growth" in Manufactures; it is now the turn of those States which have cheaper Labor, cheaper Coal, and an immensity of unused Water-Power. The Spragues are probably the most extensive and successful cotton manufacturers in America, and they have lately built or projected three vast new establishments; one of them in Connecticut; a second in Maine; the third in South Carolina. Massachusetts, as The World shows, has scarcely extended her Manufactures since 1855; meantime, those of the West have quadrupled. We believe there are to-day more Woolen factories on the Mississippi and its tributaries than east of the Delaware; if not, there soon will be. It is Missouri, not Pennsylvania, which is to be most signally benefited in the next decade by Protection to Iron. Massachusetts fought Protection vehemently down to 1824; and she can now do without it far better than Georgia can; for her mills are built and stocked with first-rate machinery, which Georgia sorely needs. But Protection has done her excellent service; and we trust she will help us to diffuse its blessings to States which Slavery or lack of population has hitherto rendered incapable of profiting by its benignant influences. "Let the toast go "round."

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION. Some sciolist, who probably had not be-

stowed upon the matter an adequate attention, once said that to hang a man was "the worst thing we could do with him." Now, the regimen of the rope is an utterly absurd one, and a violation of every principle of economy, unless it is based upon the axiom that, under certain circumstances, to hang a man is "the best thing we can do with him." Discarding all irreligious motives of revenge, the capital penalty, at least in cases of killing, is enforced upon the assumption that one life may be definitely taken for the purpose of saving other lives which are indefinitely endangered. It is abdominal regions are susceptible. Mr. R. a logical sequitur that Society is by no means under any moral obligation to wait for an overt consummation of the crime, but is at equal liberty to deal with the propensity, and, indeed, upon production of sufficient evidence, is called upon by its own theory, as well as by ordinary motives of humanity, to forestall the deadly deed, and to strangle the slayer in posse before he becomes a slayer in esse. In this way, the innocent life will be saved and the National Debt, which our new President means him no injustice, but our opinion is, when dangerous life extinguished; and although it to pay quite as fast as the creditors choose to he talked his last talk to Scotchmen, that the may be argued that it would be impossible to of the importance of the act, yet this objection, it seems to us, is fully met by the fact that there is a risk in all judicial decisions, and that, even now, cases are numerous in which persons executed are subsequently found to have been innocent. However wisely we may plan, we cannot escape the infirmity of human judgment. Whenever, to use the very phrase of the law, there is "reasonable cause" to believe a man guilty of murder, we hang him without any qualms occasioned by our sense of our own fallibility. Ergo, whenever there is "reasonable cause" to believe that a man may commit murder, if suffered himself to live, the argument for hanging before perpetration is by so much the stronger, as a living man is more valuable than a cadaver. So far as the individual most injured is concerned, the protection which the law now affords is merely a kery; for it is literally locking the door of the stable after the larceny of the steed. Every indictment for homicide is an admission that the motive is more culpable than the act itself. There never was a trial for murder in which the jury were not instructed to look into the animus; and slight testimony is often held by the Court to be sufficient to establish malice. Must we wait until the murderer has accomplished his purpose before we punish the animus? Yet we send culprits to prison every day, without a thought of hanging them, for assault with intent to kill. For thus punishing an inchoate but uncompleted crime, we have the authority of Scripture, which declares that a man who has looked upon a woman to lust after her has already committed adultery. Upon the same ground, the wretch who cherishes homicidal propensities has already perpetrated a homicide. Why should be not be found guilty, prayed over, and then duly executed ? A correspondent, who has written to us from

Pennsylvania, sends us some questions which are more easily asked than answered. He wishes to know why idiots and lunatics, who may at any time commit murder, should not be killed themselves pro bono publico, the fact of their dangerous character having been established, upon sufficient evidence, by a jury. Society, according to its present system, hangs A, who has killed B, in order that C (so far, perfectly innocent of the deed, but with destrucfacetious power that doubtless he can impart tive instincts) may not kill D. The main interest, the reader will observe, centers in D. We are more anxious about D, who is living, and who may live fifty years, than about B, who is already dead and buried. The unknown, and perhaps unborn being, whom we designate as D, must, at all events, be protected from the violence of C, who is also unknown, and perhaps unborn; and, therefore, lest the abstract D may be slain, we hang the concrete A, not because he has killed B, but as an example to the possible C. This is, perhaps, the most wonderful example of prudent foresight to be discovered in social affairs. The unreasonable objection of A to being hung to save C from being hung and D from being killed, can only be met by an unflinching ap-

womb of his mother, is in danger of being killed by an idiot who has been in the world for half a year? We have hung A to save the favored D from the fate of C, but it is evident that this act cannot possibly operate as a warning upon the mindless or the distracted. If we keep in view that our great object is to protect the life of D, what reason can be adduced for neglecting to hang all the idiots and lunatics, since some one of them may hereafter thwart all the purposes of Providence, and, fatally smiting D, render his wife a widow and his children orphans? Now, passing from particulars to generals, we find that the world is full of people who may be murdered, and that there is also a great number of the weakminded and insane who may murder them. What course is there for us then to pursue, except to decree by law a general destruction of possible murderers, thus insuring the safety of those who may possibly be murdered ? According to the present practice of the courts, insanity of the indicted is an excellent defense; but whatever may be said of the humanity of admitting such an extenuation, any one can see, while the lunatic murderer is permitted to live even in close confinement, that the lives of his innocent keepers are in constant peril, and that the Law, with all its boasts of efficient guardianship, affords a considerable number of those who are in immediate danger no protection whatever. The inference is, all men being entitled to a safety as nearly as possible absolute, that the crazed and the imbecile, upon the first exhibition of a propensity to kill, should themselves, as tenderly as possible, be put out of the world. This is not a pleasant conclusion at which we have arrived; but, in a matter of such vital importance, he who consults the softer sympathies of his nature, and who begs society to rid itself of a feeling which he considers to be cowardly, may well be regarded as responsible, according to the extent of his personal influence, for the murder of the possible D above mentioned.

ONE OF THE UNRECONSTRUCTED. In the hope that it will make the writer feel

better, we print the following scorcher: MR. GREELEY: You people of the old free States, or of the loyal States, if you covet a pretty designation, or of the conquering States if you seek glory, or of the truly plous States if you fancy hypocrisy, or of the greedy, avaricious, envious, malignant States, if you can bear truth, or as Burns said to your antelope, " whatsoever title sult ye," I say your people of both parties entire-ly mistake and misunderstand the people of the South.

We second because we believed our section oppressed by the legislation of Congress outside of the Constitution. We surrendered because we were starved, and because we found the world against us. If, before we seceded, we had known the state of facts as they existed, there would have been no secession. Knowing them as we have learned them by sad experience, another attempt at separation will not be made BY THE SOUTH.

We have accepted the situation such as it is. We feel to concern in the honor of the Government, we think that s gone past redemption, and does not appertain to us. We feel no concern in the interest of the country disconnected with the material interest of the South. We have no sympathies with any Federal party, Radical Republican, Conservative, or Democratic. We know the people North-West, North, North-East, and East, hate us with an intense, diabolical hatred, that is not surpassed by the hatred which the imps of hell bear to the angels of heaven. We don't care which party is in power. We don't care who is President. Weldon't care who robs the Freasury. Our only care is to protect, promote, and advance our material interest, and whon our vote will count to east it for the party that will do most for the material interest of the South. The South don't want power, don't want office, we want such legislation as will promote our interest. we did not vote for Seymour and Blair, we voted for

the New-York platform. The men were as distasteful to us as Grant and Colfax. Rely on it, the Southern vote is in the market for the highest bidder. JOHN A. JONES. Van Wert, Georgia, Feb. 4, 1809. -We assure Mr. Jones that we were already aware that persons who feel as he does are still found at the South, but we rejoice in knowing also that they grow scarcer day by day. If he will read the history of the English Jacobites, of the partisans of bygone despotic Bourbon rule in France, or in Spain, he will find that people in former ages felt and acted as he does, and talked so too when they dared. We assure him that he will feel better after a while, and bid him an affectionate farewell with the Irishman's counsel, "Be asy, honey!

The details of a brutal murder of a woman, in a wretched shanty on Sixty-sixth-st., are given in our local columns.

POLITICAL.

George M. Rice of Worcester, Mass., is the Republican candidate for State Senator, in place of the Hou. T. H. Dewey, resigned.

Rockland, Maine, has elected G. W. Kimoall, jr., Republican mayor by 332 majority over F. G. Cook, Dem., and has also elected a Republican City Council. The City of Des Moines, Iowa, elected Judge

Hatch Mayor the other day by 328 majority over Spofford, Democrat, and the other city officers by majorities ranging from 428 to 466-a Republican gain of over 400 votes. The Hon. Henry H. Starkweather has been unanimously nominated for reelection to Congress by

the Republicans of the IIId District of Connecticut, composed of New-London and Windham Counties. Mr. Starkweather was elected two years ago by 1,896 majority, and will, no doubt, be retorned by a larger majority

New-Hampshire holds an election for 500 flicers, Congressmen, and Legislature, to-morrow, 9th inst. There is apparently no excitement on the subject, and it is probable that the vote will be light. That the following, which is the Republican ticket, will be elected, there is little if any doubt: Governor, Onslow Stearns R. R. Commissioner, Samuel D. Quarles; Congress, Ist District, Jacob H. Ela; Hd District, Aaron F. Stevens; IIId District, Jacob Benton.

AN ARKANSAS KU-KLUX LEADER ARRESTED. The most important Ku-Klux arrest yet reported was made in Memphis on the morning of March 2 The Memphis Post has the following account of the man arrested and his capture :

arrested and his capture:

The prisoner is a citizen of Marion, Crittendea County, Ark., and the charges against him are that he is the congmander of the band of outlaws in that county, who, since last August, and up to the stationing of the militia in the county, made it, by their wanton and bloody deeds, a place to be dreaded more than the linking grounds of the heartless savage of the Western wilds. The man's mane is Josiah F. Earl. On the arrival of the militia in the county, under command of Col. Watson, some two months since, Mr. Earl, from fear of being captured, or from some other cause, hastily left the country, together with several of his friends, and came to Memphis. On being informed that he was under arrest and that he must go to the Station-House with the officers, Earl manifested great alarm, and instantly drew a pair of derringers with which to resist the officers. The inter, however, quickly brought their clubs into use and disarmed him. On arriving at the Station-House, his person was searched, and a quantity of papers found in his possession, which are of themselves the strongest evidence of the correctness of the charges upon which he was arrested. Among the papers, the following copy of the order, written and signed in his own hand, disbanding the Ku-Klux Klan, indicates that his rank in that instance of the paper:

Hereafter he association known as the Ka-Klux Klan, in Crittenden Countr, and all other parts of the State, will be disbanded. This is done The prisoner is a citizen of Marion, Crittenden County

issuing of the paper:

Hereafter the association known as the Kn-Klax Klaz, in Crittenden County, and all other parts of the State, will be disbanded. This is done in order to, and by recent enactment on the part of the State, in restoring civil law and order in the county. By order, Jossan F. Rant. The Police clerk, who copied the above from the original, falled, by oversight, to take the date.

Almost immediately after the arrest was made in the morning, the fact syread throughout the city among the members of the Ku-Kinx Klan, and a noticeable anxiety and feeling of danger was manifestly apparent as they hastened through the streets to consult their friends.

and feeling of danger was manifestly apparent as they hastened through the streets to consult their friends. Men came to the Station-House with perspiration moistening their glowing faces, and frautically inquired the whereabouts of Earl, and the cause of his arrest. The officers told them to look on the docket, where was written "J. F. Earl, charged with assassination."

A short time ago, Mr. James M. Macgreger, the Superintendent of Buildings, ordered a survey to be made of the building known as No 227 East Twenty eighli-st, of the building known as No 227 East Twenty and re-The English capitalists who invested in bonds of the Mexican Empire under Maximilian fare no better in their attempts to get paid than statutes—which stands between Mr. Stewart,

RELIGIOUS. THE DEMAND FOR EDUCATED

President Richmond Fisk, jr., of rence University, preached last evening of Our Savior, on the Universalist Churc of Our Savior, on the Universalist Church and mand for educated men. He took for his test xii. 14: "For the body is not one member, but The preacher, in the course of his secures." We find now an almost upparalleled lectual inactivity in all communious in an of our churches. Difficult problems we we Great discussions are yet to be encountered and the church. Every body of men esponders as ufficiently distinct from others, to found our sufficiently distinct from others, to found our revelation, owes to its own and to the world, the lishment and maintenance of colleges to raise to competent to make the completest statement and gation of its own views and those of That the Universalist Cuurch had had such men is true. But the work is only We have only reached a point of respectful recopy other bodies and the masses. We reloice in the given us by the great poets, the Unitarians, the intention of broader views of humanity. But very lime of broader views of humanity. But very lime of broader views of humanity. given us by the great poets, the Unitarians, the litts men of broader views of humanity. But very little this aid however is other than general—little of dir Our opponents are yet positive and vast in array, great issues between the Universalist interpretative Christianity, of history, and the Orthodox interption are by no means settled. Our differences none the less because all of us are us humans, charitable, and talk in a hetter spirit. The tance between us in doctrine is just as great as when or 60 years ago, the conflict ran high and hot, humanity and better spirit are are not to blind us. The given us by the great poets, the Unit tance between us in dectrine is just as great as when, a or 50 years ago, the conflict ran high and hot. Our humanity and better spirit are are not to blind us. They should make us calm, fair, and far-seeing. We are not be for truth speculative. We are not to blind us. They should make us calm, fair, and far-seeing. We are not to for truth speculative. We are in remember with Browning, that there is nothing in nor out of the word good, except truth. We see their courtoversy is still ahead of us. Vital questions yet divide these who would be friends in every toble work. But these cannot be winked out of the sight—cantol be any legerdemain of enlarged fraternization be thorn out of the field of inquiry and discussion. It would be serious to have controversy—if it can be friendly—a theological world end, as to have nothing but conflict. It has work we are destined to bear an important put their work we are destined to bear an important if it is all important to overthrow it if far educated men. Our faith is all important if it is all important to overthrow it if far almost anparalloled study of the fibble, anxious though about its interpretation, inspiration, the mission adout its interpretation, inspiration, the mission and the many questions hinging on these. Is there are not to the many questions hinging on these. Is there are not to many the interpretation which subsumates the unity of God, the souship of Christ, the brokenhood of men, the triumph of good over evil, the reight God's spirit in the hearts of all his children? Are wear pared to make that answer as scholars and strong active to make that answer as scholars and strong active to the pared to make that answer as scholars and strong active to the pared to make that answer as scholars and strong active to the pared to make that answer as scholars and strong active to the fail the hearts of all his children? Are wear pared to make that answer as scholars and strong active to the fail the pared to make that answer as scholars and strong active to the fai

TERING ARMS."

God's spirit in the Bearts of air in schillars and strong met LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE "SHE-TERING ARMS."

The corner stone of the new building of "Sheltering Arms," corner of Tenth-ave, and One-hold red-and-twenty-initiest, was laid Saturday aftering before a large concourse of people. The ceremonies valority of the property of the "Home," He recounted the history of the bettition. Two ladies inquired whether something of the "Home." He recounted the history of the bettition. Two ladies inquired whether of private leaven of shelter. An effort was made, and the stitution sprang up. A small institution was startests, and in 1836 the accommodations were increased. It house labored under a heavy debt at this time, but 1838 this was extinguished. While all were congrated ing themselves upon this happy event an unforescent serious obstacle arose, which caused the removal of a Home. The Boulevard was laid out, taking much of a grounds of the Home, and foreing its removal to any lace. Many reasons had combined for determining the present location. At the conclusion of the adhery congratulating Dr. Haight, Dr. Washburn, Dr. Pete, b. Gallaudet, and Dr. Davenport, delivered short address. Commodate the property has a front of 312 feet on One-hundred and twenty-ninth-st., 150 feet on Tenth-ave, and 5 feet at Lawrence-st., a portion of the ground faving shall be property has a front of 312 feet on One-hundred and twenty-ninth-st., 150 feet on Tenth-ave, and 6 feet at Lawrence-st., a portion of the ground faving shall be referred to the property has a front of 312 feet on One-hundred and twenty-ninth-st., 150 feet on Tenth-ave, and 6 feet at Lawrence-st., a portion of the ground faving shall be of sieve in length by 40 in depth, are two dwellings for a commodation of two families of 30 children each, many separ

The Young Men's Union of All Souls' Clind Soveress months ago determined to try the experience furnishing free preaching to all who desired to religious service on the Sabbath. The movement begin on a most liberal scale, with the determined give the experiment a thorough trial. The large fine Cooper Union was rented for use twice cach Subject the interest of the cooper Union was rented for use twice cach Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice cach Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice cach Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice cach Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice cach Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice cach Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice cach Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice the cache Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice the cache Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice the cache Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice the cache Subject to the cooper Union was rented for use twice the cache Subject to the cache Subject t Christianity were engaged to occupy the pulps of sively. The enterprise thus far has been a most salt tory success. The services at 10½ o'clock have be largely attended as the average of churches, whiles evening services the hall has frequently been competitled. The expense, including hall rent, pay of pread printing, advertising, and other includental expense calculated to reach in round numbers \$10,000. The men who have the movement in hand are preparenting the project through the year if this sums exceeded. Their anxiety has not been about money. 'or, if you can't be asy, be just as asy as you can." exceeded. Their anxiety has not been about mone congregations. The success of the past has dispany appreneusions on that point. The congregation not only large, but intellectual, while the good order. not only large, but intellectual, while the good order decorum is not surpassed in any of the city churches. The Young Mens' Union will hold meetings is to Union, in the room adjoining the hall, to which there dially invite all persons interested in free sents and be preaching. Assistance outside the Society will be solved these services during the year at all events.

Last evening the services were conducted by the but the Warre of Baltimore. The text was chosen as

these services during the year at all events.

Last evening the services were conducted by the

J. F. W. Ware of Baltimore. The text was choses

Proverbs ich chapter \$3d verse, "The lot is cast is

lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord."

Ware said the gambling element in human natorobably one of its strongly marked character.

The idea of risk, the feeling that there was a chast probably one of its strongy-market charactering that there was a charles the idea of risk, the feeling that there was a charles are to cur efforts. In these later this gambling tendency was apparent in all departs of life. In our schools children did not pursue studies for the love of knowledge, but were actuate the hope of purse, or the desire to excel their fellow dents. The same spirit influenced business mer in various pursuits. The speaker eloquently depicted fearful consequences of this chance-loving element earried to the gambling-table, the race-of and other places designed for its cultive Even the mercantile profession, when it descend mere gambling transactions, became a pandemonia all that was abominable, and had nothing for consult the business honestly and legitimately pur Though this element had been the source of so night and suffering in the world, it must have been gives some good purpose. God never created anything in its legitimate use was no doubt to stimulate us to vot improvement and to carry out great and good of prizes.

some good purpose, so do heve recatangles of impreyement and to carry out great and good emprizes.

THE CHURCH AND THE REPUBLIC.

Last evening the Rev. Father Hecker delivered a locing.

On "The Church and the Republic at Sareres' (Roman, Catholic) Church, in Healty-st, or who the Rev. James Boy. Is paster. The proceeds of lecture are to be devotee "ward paying off the edge and the schools attache." which now amount \$33,000. After some prefatory entry attens on the issuance of the subject of his discourse, the lecture marked that it is generally supposed the doctries ance of the subject of his discourse, the lecture marked that it is generally supposed the doctries the Roman Catholic Church are antagonistic to the religios on which our American institutions are based that should their doctries be universally established monarchy would usurp the place of the Republic attempting to prove the falsity of the assertion he affect that religion has much to do with political institutions and eccurering to the history of Greece, Rome and Egypt. Bligion, the lecturer inferred, was identified with the dean necessary to its existence. In the inside uges same conviction pre-halled, there being a head of Church figurative of Christ, and a king of the handon, working in harmony for the welfare of mankind. Plecturer asserted that religion was blended with legition in this country, for, said he, do we not prescribe south for our representatives, and do not our State leading the history of the welfare of mankind. Pleatures open with prayer? After proving that there moral religious basis to American institutions and to avery character of american civilization, the speaker chased the necessity of religion to the State. He also indied to extracts from the books of atheistic authonorm of the control of the state. He also indied to extracts from the books of atheistic authonorm of the control of the control of the state. He also indied to extracts from the books of a the state. He also institutions, as common of the control of the st

Gov. Hoffman is said to have replied to Gov. Hoffman is said to have replied to who asked for a pardon of the marderer Real, that been Mayor of New York long enough to know the worst thing that could possibly be done at this in would be to interfere with the course of the law case. Real received the smoomeoment very cook said, and told a visitor a few days ago that he was of escaping. He said that he had softened enough for his crime, and added that his friends the too, and that the most infinential politicians city of New-York were working in his behalf we Governor.

Mr. J. F. Catheart has concluded an ment at St. Louis. He will appear at Wood's due the 29th inst. Miss Marriott, who will also appear is expected to arrive in New-York tals week, of the City of Paris.